

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS
GEN. E. H. HOBSON.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE UNION PARTY OF
KENTUCKY.
HON. HAM. POPE, ONE J. T. DOYLE,
GEN. E. H. HOBSON, COL. O. W. RALSTON,
G. F. DODGE, ETC.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

THE IMMORTAL FOURTH.

The natal day of the Republic has again come with the revolving years, and we are again called upon to raise our halldials over the blessings of a free government and a united country; to admire the unselfish patriotism and far-reaching sagacity and sublime virtues of our Fathers. Their work was not perfect? Admitted. They were men. But, after all, and despite our entanglements, and the fire and smoke through which we have just passed, how real, how substantial, and how numerous have been the benefits that we have received from their work.

It is more than ninety years since the battle of Bunker Hill, had on a century, and during all that period we have had only our late internal struggle. Turn to the Old World, to the countries where the boasted one-man power and hereditary descent have been the basic principles of government, and how often has the map of Europe been reconstructed in very important respects in that time. They tell us that a democratic form of government cannot keep the peace between the States. And yet it is notorious that was so general and so constant among the monarchical States of Europe as to come very near constituting the rule, while peace is the exception. The temple of Janus is almost always open. The tramp of armed men is perpetually heard. War is reduced to a regular business, and absorbs the learning, the genius, the toil and the ambition of a vast majority of the sons of all the leading families of the continent. Every man is obliged to give a large part of the best period of his life to the work of learning to slaughter skillfully and effectually his contemporaries of other States, against whom he has no more cause of quarrel than with the inhabitants of Jupiter. Call you that a system either beautiful or beneficial? It is founded upon and has its strength in ignorance and brutality. It rears the colossal palaces, where the accidental few whether they happen to be wise and virtuous or semi-idiotic or infamous, revel in artificial splendor and luxurious living at the expense of the toiling millions, who inhabit squalid huts and shanties, not unfrequently, the food of the animals that accompany them in their labors.

The statement of the case is sufficient to show that the monarchical and hereditary principle of government is naturally suited to and naturally produces a low order of civilization. It appeals to fear and brute force. It is not what is best, but what is the established order of things, that the individual is required blindly to conform to, in which he has no part and no prospect of ever changing it for the better except through bloody revolution. Is the King enlightened and humane? It is fortunate for his people. Is he a hard, iron-hearted monster? God help the unhappy victims who must bear as best they may with his caprices, with his exactions and his oppressions, or seek relief, and perhaps, are most likely, fail through the strength of their own right arms.

Because we have had one civil struggle in a century, the concealed coxcomb of royalty cry out that freedom is incompatible with peace and security. It takes a dozen of the States of Europe to make a country as large as ours, and they may be safely challenged to compare notes with us for the century in reference to this question of peace and security, of which they boast so much upon grounds so slender. The facts are against them. With their repression, their bayonets, and the enormous cost of their establishments, they are unable to maintain peace. Like so many armed bullies, they are constantly picking quarrels with each other, which their uninterested subjects are forced to fight and pay the bill for the luxury. Our Union is the greatest source of our peace.

The very moment an attempt was made to break it up, we began to fight; and, if the attempt had been successful, there is every reason to believe that we should have gone to quarreling and been in a constant quarrel like the petty States of Europe. The causes of belligerency along a boundary of a thousand miles, separated by no natural barriers, would have been innumerable and in constant operation. Our chief business would soon have been defense and attack, mutual slaughter. Of course, we should have grown warlike and debraced, and savage in proportion—a great country of military satraps and crouching slaves. Every young man would have been compelled, after the European fashion, to go into the army. It would have become the business of the people. Our free, peaceful and glorious civilization would have disappeared beneath the clouds and mists of blood and sweat which marching armies and prancing steeds and flashing swords would have raised!

Let us, then, cherish our unity, cherish it, like virtue in woman, as the inseparable jewel of our being; cherish it as the very palladium of peace, of order, of prosperity, of liberty, of everything that we hold dear in life.

Let us today listen reverently to the sublime and prophetic teachings of the Great Patriot, to that which was the very passion and burden of his soul, the Union of these United States. Oh, a portion of the Farewell Address ought to be printed with golden ink and hung up in golden frames in every school-house in the country, that the rising generation might drink in its inspiration and its patriotism, its lofty and profound wisdom, with their daily breath and nascent being. Ay, if our clergy will preach politics, it should be suspended from their pulpits, and they should take from it their texts. That Address is not read often enough. Every word of it, as we pursue it now, comes freighted with a height and depth and breadth of meaning which never before so impressed us. Read, and make the significance of the words a part of your existence:

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the support of your tranquillity, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you a highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that, from different causes and from different motives, much pain will be taken to make us doubt the truth of this; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most confidently and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed;

it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of that national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; disengaging whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be shaken; the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest; or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to those which apply more immediately to your interests, are not the only ones which find the most commanding motive for carefully commanding and preserving the union of the whole.

While, then, every part of our country that feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resources, proportionately greater security, and a more powerful arm for the protection of our peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those trials and wars between themselves, so frequently waged by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which oppose foreign alliances, attacks, and intrigues would stimulate and increase. Hence, I leave to the more distant limits of Lexington, consisting of about so many miles, the task of the auctioneer, and heavily timbered. This is one of the handsomest and most eligible sites for a residence.

The dwelling house is spacious and elegant, and the grounds are well prepared and arranged.

It will be sold in three parts.

The Mansion will be sold at public auction,

Admission 20 cents.

The Grounds will be sold at public auction,

Admission 10 cents.

The Woods will be sold at public auction,

Admission 5 cents.

The whole will be sold at public auction,

Admission 25 cents.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. K. HUNT,
J. B. WATFIELD,
Excellents.

England's Decline.

From facts which have recently come to light, there is reason to believe that the vitality of the English race at home is rapidly becoming exhausted. The announced determination of the British Government not to go to war, no matter what the provocation, is a conspicuous sign of the growing weakness of John Bull's backbone, while population statistics prove incontrovertibly that his prime powers are steadily deserting him.

In discussing the woman's rights question recently, the Pall Mall Gazette makes the following revelations:

But it is growing daily more difficult to become a wife, and, if we may believe Dr. Farr, to become a mother also. With regard to the last point, it is remarkable that, for more than two-thirds, or even less—to marry, because there are many more women than men, and there are many who will not marry, as to the second question.

Farr has announced that there are in England and Wales alone more than one million of childless families, while other authorities affirm that our race is fast approaching extinction. The reason of this is, that in England and Wales there are two children to each married couple come to the marriage.

England is gradually approaching a state of exhaustion, while her scientific men announce that her coal-fields will not last more than two or three generations longer, while the acme of her power and prosperity has been reached and the gloom of her coming night begins to cast its long and ominous shadows over her present energies, behold how different it is with the great Republic of America! With her is the aurora dawn of the morning. With unity and peace, how bright and glorious is the prospect before her! Her coal-fields we may regard as limitless, and exhaustless for thousands of years to come. Her virgin soil has hardly yet been stirred. Beneath the surface of our immense domain vast treasures of material wealth lie almost undeveloped and to a great extent practically unknown! If we are but united, if we are only law-abiding and Constitution-loving, if we remain but equal to our great mission, if we can still self-govern, inflexibly just, of one heart and one soul, and if we shun inexorably upon the hydra-headed monster of disintegrating factions, and do not sacrilize truth upon our birthright, in what dazzling, almost intoxicating hopes of the great Hereafter may we not reasonably and proudly indulge! Beyond any question, the Republic is the fairest, the most interesting object upon the face of the earth. It looms up grandly and cheerfully before the nations with proportions larger and more beautiful than any which Europe can present. She is at this moment the inspiration of all the thinking men of the world, the morning star of the telling mass who do not think that they were made for governments, but governors for them. Her destruction would cast the chill of despair and the gloom of moral orphanage over the hopes and aspirations of men throughout the civilized world. If we split up into fragments and go to fighting each other, with all our resources and our energies, into what horrors should we not be plunged, and what infamy and guilt should we not be overwhelmed!

God preserve us from such a fate!

To the efficacy and permanency of your government, a governor of your State, and a citizen of your nation, we wish to say, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. We have improved upon your fine essay by the adoption of a Constitution of government better calculated than yours for our own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your respect. Support, respectively, for its authority, compliance with its laws, and the execution of its policies, are articles of the fundamental maxim of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. The Constitution which at any time exists, is valid, by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of establishing government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

We have had one civil struggle in a century, the concealed coxcomb of royalty cry out that freedom is incompatible with peace and security. It takes a dozen of the States of Europe to make a country as large as ours, and they may be safely challenged to compare notes with us for the century in reference to this question of peace and security, of which they boast so much upon grounds so slender. The facts are against them. With their repression, their bayonets, and the enormous cost of their establishments, they are unable to maintain peace. Like so many armed bullies, they are constantly picking quarrels with each other, which their uninterested subjects are forced to fight and pay the bill for the luxury. Our Union is the greatest source of our peace.

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Because we have had one civil struggle in a century, the concealed coxcomb of

Washington yesterday was that the majority of the Committee on the House-Grimm affair have reported in favor of Kentucky to be paid to Louisville Stockholders at the end of this day.

H. B. Hill, Cashier.

BY WM. TWEDDELL.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 7

per cent. will be paid by the Northern Bank of Kentucky to will to Louisville Stockholders at the end of this day.

J. C. D. Hill, Cashier.

TO INVALIDS.

HEALING WITH THE HANDS.

BY DR. JOHN SCOTT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who, with his wife, Dr. Anna, and his son, Dr. John, are the most celebrated physicians in the world, and are the most popular physicians in New York.

Dr. Scott's practice is the largest in New York.

He has a large number of patients.

He is a great favorite.

He is

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago R.R.
Morning Express 7 A.M. ARRIVED
7 P.M. ARRIVED
Night Express 3 M.P.M. 4 P.M.
Jeffersonville Railroad.
Morning Express 7 A.M. 4 P.M.
Night Express 8 A.M. 5 P.M.
Louisville and Nashville R.R.
Lebanon and Louisville 7 A.M. 12 P.M.
Cape Girardeau 7 A.M. 12 P.M.
New Albany Accommodation 7 A.M. 12 P.M.
Louisville and Frankfort R.R.
Morning Express 6 A.M. 12 P.M.
Evening Express 6 P.M. 12 P.M.
Accommodation 12 P.M. 6 A.M.

Wednesday, July 4, 3 A.M.

Electoral Returns.

Our friends all over the State are requested to telegraph the full returns of the August election to the *Journal*, and, wherever the telegraph is not accessible, they are requested to promptly write to us the result in precincts, towns and counties.

Union Primary Meetings.

The Union men of the different wards of the city will hold meetings Thursday night for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention to be held on Friday, 6th of July. The following have been designated as the places of meeting in the different wards. Every body opposed to the rebel party of this State is invited to attend.

Places of Meeting.

First Ward—At Felix's Exchange, in Butchertown. Entitled to six delegates.

Second Ward—At the Weatherford Engine House. Entitled to seven delegates.

Third Ward—At Schwind's Exchange, on Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay. Entitled to eight delegates.

Fourth Ward—At Turner Hall. Entitled to nine delegates.

Fifth and Sixth Wards—At the Apollo Hall, on the corner of First and Jefferson streets. Entitled to eight for the Fifth and six for the Sixth.

Seventh and Eighth Wards—At the Police Court-room. The Seventh Ward is entitled to six delegates, and the Eighth to seven delegates.

Ninth Ward—At the Relief Engine House. Entitled to seven delegates.

Tenth Ward—At the Reservoir Engine House. Entitled to nine delegates.

Eleventh Ward—At Avery's Flock Factory. Entitled to nine delegates.

Twelfth Ward—At the Portland Engine House. Entitled to three delegates.

The School Board.—The School Board held its regular monthly meeting on Monday night. The Committee on Salaries reported the following schedule:

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.		For year each.
4 Principals, Ward Schools	500	500
Intermediate Schools	350	350
2 Principals, Ward, Montgomery	325	325
2 Principals, Primary Department	300	300
2 Principals, Academics	290	290
62 class-masters	600	600
22 class-teachers	500	500
2 German Teachers, col-las	500	500
2 American Teachers, col-las	500	500
1 Head Music teacher	1,200	1,200
2 Assistant Music teachers	1,000	1,000
Supervisors of Public Schools	2,000	2,000
Secretary	1,000	1,000
SALARIES OF JANITORS.		
Fulton street school	\$ 72 per year.	
First Ward	400	
Second Ward	400	
Third Ward	400	
Fourth Ward	400	
Fifth Ward	400	
Sixth Ward	400	
Seventh Ward	400	
8th school corner of Center and Walnut	320	
8th school corner of Center and Franklin	320	
Ninth Ward	400	
Tenth Ward	400	
Montgomery Ward	220	
Portland	200	
Female High	300	
Female High	300	

The matter of salary for a music teacher was referred back to the committee. Various business of minor importance was transacted, when the Board adjourned until next Monday evening.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH. General Jeff. C. Davis has issued a general order, enjoining the observance of the Fourth of July in his command.

The troops will be paraded at 12 M., when the Declaration of Independence will be read to them, flags will be displayed, and the usual salutes fired. All military duties (except the necessary guards), will be suspended during the day.

Commanders of Posts and Detachments will communicate with the local municipal authorities, and a general invitation is extended to them and the citizens, to co-operate and join with the United States authorities in the celebration of the day.

To Much Sprinkle.—Coming down Main street yesterday on a street car, our conveyance met a street sprinkling machine, the driver of which turned loose the flood-gates of his duster and quite effectually spattered water upon the passengers in the car, up the side on which he drove. As the street was already muddy, and as there were several ladies in the car whose muslin were by no means benefitted by the inundation, we beg leave to protest against such a waste of water.

The Passengers of the Louisiana on her last trip publish a handsome card of thanks to the model commander and courteous gentleman Capt. Holcroft and his efficient officers, which speaks for itself. The Captain is a lucky man. He always gets upon the right side of his passengers, particularly of the ladies, with whom he is justly a great favorite. The Louisiana has the inside track, and can travel.

Texas Cartel.—A more than miserable lot of cattle that the drove which passed up Jefferson street last evening, we never saw. It was composed of gaunt, half-starved cows and calves, all apparently sick and suffering, and we trust that Kentucky bluegrass will restore them to flesh and health, or that they may be killed ere they breed a cattle-plague amongst our stock.

ACCIDENT AT CRAB ORCHARD.—We are informed that two ladies met with a severe accident at Crab Orchard yesterday morning. They drove to the vicinity of the depot about the time for the cars to leave. The starting of the train alarmed their horse, who, in his fright, overturned the carriage, destroying it, and injuring the ladies, whose names we do not learn.

VACATION SCHOOL.—The several sessions of the vacation schools, six or seven in number, will commence on the 5th and 6th inst., under the charge of competent teachers. We are informed that the attention upon them promises to be quite large.

THE FOURTH.—From the multiplicity of excursions and picnics advertised to come off to-day, we expect that everybody will enjoy to-day. If the day is not enjoyable, it will not be from any lack of inducements to do so.

FIRE.—We learn that Crab Orchard Springs' Hotel is crowded with visitors, and that lodging accommodations are by no means abundant at the springs.

Colonel Ball, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. is in the city, en route for England, to purchase cotton machinery in place of that destroyed with his factories by the army.

We are indebted to Mr. Job A. Morris, one of the police and attentive clerks of the Louisiana, for New Orleans papers.

Hobson Ratification Meeting at the Court-house Last Night.

Enthusiastic Demonstration.

Patriots in Council.

Speeches of General Ward, Col. Kinney, and Col. James T. Bramlette.

Patriotic Letter from Governor Bramlette, etc., etc.

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Wednesday, July 4, 3 A.M.

Persian to previous announcement.

Conservative State Convention.

Race-horses Burned in N. York.

Losses by Fire at Bowling Green.

The Latest News from Europe.

Positions of the Belligerents.

Proclamations by Garibaldi.

Kings of Prussia and Saxony.

Special Dispatch from St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson moved to add a new paragraph taxing states of all kinds, excepting states of 60 per cent ad valorem, and states 60 per cent, which was agreed to.

U. S. Circuit, June 1, 1866.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the words "to the amount of \$100,000 extra damage."

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

GAS TARIFF FOR POSTS AND TIMBER.

Mrs. "HERALD" BENNETT.—Mrs. James Gordon Bennett makes her appearance in print, in a card addressed to the editor of the New York Tribune as follows:

"Sir: I saw an article in your paper last Friday, stating that I asked the Senate to confirm Mr. Fleuret's nomination, and on that account he was removed. Now, sir, allow me to say that I never in my life asked the Government of the United States for anything for my own family, much less for Mr. Fleuret, who is only an uneducated, like many others."

"I have written you the most fearful stories and calamities, but I think now it is time to put a stop to them. I do not trouble myself about politics or politicians, or editors, any such unkind, unfeeling people, yet I have suffered greatly by them."

What I have done against you, editors, managers, &c., that I should be hunted down like a wild deer on account of your feelings toward the Herald, is the editor of the New York Tribune, who deserves it, but my aim has ever been to calm and pacify all violent feelings. You will oblige me by publishing these few lines.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRIETTA A. BENNETT.
Fort Washington, June 21, 1866.

FROM MEMPHIS.

BARTHOLOMAE AND INCENDIARISM.

The Evening Post of the 30th of June contains the following:

The Tecumseh plantation, owned by E. P. Johnson, located on the Mississippi river about seven miles above Grand Lake, was this year leased and cultivated by George N. Adams, Van Pelt, & Co. Their names were Brigadier-General Adams, Captain Van Pelt, and Captain Jenkins, one of the United States Army. The first was formerly a Major of the 3d Ohio.

The incendiarism along the railroad probably last Tuesday morning. Before day-break of that day, while the rain was pouring down and all were asleep, four men disguised as the members of their race and master made their way to Memphis and woke these gentlemen, with pistols at their heads, and demanded their money and their arms. Being entirely helpless, the latter were delivered up and driven to the station, where the former was pointed out. The robbers immediately forced it open and secured the prize, and proceeded to rifle the pockets and pick up whatever valuables they could find. In the hour of the robbery the officers were left in charge of the other armed men, but these four seem to have been but the skirmish line of the robbers. While these were robbing the planters, a large body of robbers entered the station, and killed three shelterers which had been placed there for shelter. The colored laborers were awakened by the firing, and, most having served in the army, and having retained their arms, started out for the station. The first upon them, and killed five, but the others returned the fire in good earnest, and retired to their quarters. The band then set the stable on fire, and this and the cotton gin and the engine propelling it were destroyed. The engine was then moved off in a body into the woods again. The morning after burying the murdered negroes, the planters and their hands followed the assassins until satisfied by the number of their tracks that they could not escape, and killed five, but the others returned the fire in good earnest, and retired to their quarters. Along their trail they saw frequent marks of blood, showing conclusively that the fire of the negroes had taken effect.

We had an exhibition, on Thursday afternoon, of the application and effect of a simply-constructed machine, calculated to prevent burglars placing their victim without the door, and a small metal case containing a bolt of iron, which works on the principle of a piston-rod, around which is a spiral spring made of steel. The machine is screwed on the door-head or lamb, near the inner edge, and then attached to the door. When the door is opened the trigger is touched. This movement causes the piston to be driven with force against a carefully-prepared percussion cap, which explodes the gunpowder contained in the case, and the door is closed again.

The machine is simple, and on a small night could be had through the neighborhood. It certainly would awaken all the inmates of the house.

As many of our citizens are about to retire to their country residences they should prepare their houses in the same manner, for every door or window to which burglar alarms are might have access. We may say that it is so simple that any person can apply it for use.—*Philadelphia Press.*

CHEAP PAINTS FOR FENCES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Take a bushel of well burnt lime, white and unslaked, 20 lbs. of Spanish white, 17 lbs. of rock salt, and 12 lbs. of brown sand. Mix them and sift out any coarse sand, and mix it in water with wash with 40 gallons of water, and then add the other ingredients, and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on two or three coats with a common brush. This will stand well, and will be durable.

RECIPE FOR BLACKBERRY WINE.—As the blackberry crop promises to be very large and good, we will do our readers an excellent recipe for making it. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Bleak House, Va., gives what he has found to be the best mode:

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